

## New York Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Ogden M. Field, President; G. Verner Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer. Address: Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau st., New York.

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Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

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## The Development of the Russian Attack.

In the western theatre of operations the Germans met at first with uninterrupted successes. Then in the Battle of the Marne they suffered a repulse which threatens to cost them practically all the ground they had gained. In the eastern theatre of war the Russians have been checked twice in their campaign in East Prussia, but these checks have been of only minor consequence, and, as a whole, the Russian advance on Berlin has made continuing and astonishing headway. Russia has accomplished vastly more in Galicia than Germany has in Northeastern France, and the German Austro-Hungarian resistance in the east has fallen enormously short of the defence made in France by the Franco-British armies.

Dispatches from Petrograd, which are corroborated by admissions coming through Berlin, show that the situation of the Austro-Hungarian armies in Galicia is pretty nearly hopeless. There has been fighting on a vast scale on a line running from Kielec, in Southern Poland, west of the Vistula River, eastward to the neighborhood of Lublin, and thence southeast past Zamosc and Tomaszow to Lemberg and the Austrian crown province of Bukovina. The Austro-Hungarian forces were not strong enough to hold such extended positions, and in engaging in a headlong offensive movement into Southern Poland they committed an error of strategy which has cost them over 200,000 men, vast quantities of war material and the loss of practically all that part of the Dual Monarchy lying north and east of the Carpathians.

The first line Austro-Hungarian army on a war footing consists of sixteen corps. Six corps, after the mobilization was completed, were held on the southern frontier and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The ten others were massed in Galicia. There is no good reason for thinking that Austria-Hungary sent an army corps to the help of the Germans on the French border. But even if any Austro-Hungarian troops reached Alsace and Lorraine they were undoubtedly soon diverted to the east, and one Bavarian corps has been reported by the Russians as having been transferred to Galicia and Poland. The Vienna government has therefore had at least ten corps of first line troops—about 400,000 in all—operating against the Russians.

At the beginning of the war two Austro-Hungarian armies, with Cracow as a base, began an invasion of Poland. They were commanded by General von Auffenberg and General Dankl, respectively, and, largely outnumbering the Russians mobilized along the Vistula River south of Ivanogorod, made considerable headway in the direction of Lublin. A third army was assigned to the defence of Lemberg.

The invasion of Poland in force was intended to offset the Russian invasion of East Prussia. It was a counter stroke in the interest of the German defence of Berlin and not in the interest of an Austro-Hungarian defence of Budapest or Vienna. It took the bulk of Francis Joseph's forces off to the north and thus separated them from the weaker contingent protecting Lemberg.

The Russian plans were not disturbed by the movement of Generals von Auffenberg and Dankl. A strong Russian army advanced on Lemberg from the southeast and crushed the isolated Austro-Hungarian army defending it. Then the victorious Russians pushed northwest and joined hands with the forces which had been fighting to hold von Auffenberg and Dankl near Lublin. Fresh troops also came up the Vistula from Warsaw, operated against the Austro-Hungarian left wing and fought off German reinforcements arriving from the direction of Breslau. The two main Austrian armies were attacked on both flanks and were threatened from the rear. With enormous losses—estimated even in Berlin at 40 per cent—they have been driven back from Poland into the triangle in Northern Galicia between the San and Vistula rivers, and are now retreating either eastward to Jaroslaw and the fortress of Przemyel, or westward to the fortress of Cracow.

The Russians have crossed the San River north of Jaroslaw, and are also within a day's march of Przemyel from the southeast. If the remnants of von Auffenberg's and Dankl's armies move east they will be surrounded. If they retire toward Cracow they will leave practically all of Galicia in the hands of the enemy. Even Cracow could not be held long against the superior numbers of the Russian armies now in Galicia.

The victories reported by the Germans in East Prussia have no great military value, because they are not likely to hinder the main Russian attack, which will come through Poland and Posen, or possibly through Silesia. The Germans may drive

the Russians out of East Prussia and still get nowhere, since an invasion of Russia by that road is not practicable, and if the southern route into Posen is cleared for the Czar's armies East and West Prussia will both be taken in the rear, the forts on the Vistula from Dantzig to Thorn will become useless and the German troops will have to be concentrated much further west to defend the line of the Oder.

The Russians have made their main advance along the most vulnerable line. They have thrown Austria-Hungary on the defensive, and now threaten both Budapest and Vienna. At the same time they have secured their left flank for the movement on Berlin out of Western Poland. They need only to play a waiting game in East Prussia, which will clear itself automatically when the Russian advance gets into Posen.

Political rather than military considerations have led the Kaiser to reinforce the armies in East Prussia and to take the offensive there against the Russians. The clamor of a people taught to believe that their soil was inviolable has prompted him to commit the fault of attempting to defend a province which in a military sense is not worth defending. The place to check the Russian advance was in Galicia, but the German troops sent there arrived too late to save the situation for Austria-Hungary.

The Czar says he will make Berlin his primary objective. Seven weeks of fighting in Galicia and South Poland have brought that objective well within the range of Russian attainment.

## Mr. Whitman Consults Mr. Barnes.

It is recorded in the political news that District Attorney Whitman and James W. Wadsworth visited Republican state headquarters on Tuesday and consulted with State Chairman Barnes about their primary campaign. A short time ago, when Mr. Whitman was angling for the Roosevelt endorsement, he declared that he was not Mr. Barnes's man and had met the state chairman only once or twice, casually, in his life.

Times have changed, apparently. Mr. Whitman has a perfect right to go to Mr. Barnes for consultation, and an equal right to his support. Only the record he makes in doing this does not seem consistent with his former protestations, and must be taken into account by every Republican whose vote Mr. Whitman solicits in the primaries.

## The Withdrawal from Vera Cruz.

It is a strange chapter in American history which comes to a close with the withdrawal of our troops from Vera Cruz. A blunder with unspeakable possibilities for harm was that act of war by a peace President. It was the climax of contradiction and inconsistency in the President's well meant effort to act as a benevolent despot in the internal politics of Mexico.

Having stumbled into Vera Cruz, we could not at once stumble out. Our men have remained until the new ruler marched into Mexico City, and might well have remained until the coming election by which the President sets so much store. With Villa still holding out in the north there is certainly a poor prospect for fair and orderly balloting. However, the President has pinned his faith to Carranza, and the evacuation is certainly a strong proof of trust and good will, as well as some real assistance to the Constitutional chief in his work of pacification.

## Prompt Action This Time.

The Interstate Commerce Commission should approve without delay the railroad's renewed request for a 5 per cent increase in freight rates. There is fortunately no occasion for the long investigation which preceded the commission's denial of the request when it was first presented. The commission went into the matter exhaustively at that time. It has all the facts, except the new facts which the railroad offer in their latest letter, and these recent developments are patent. They need no study or long consideration.

The European war is upon us, the greatest and most destructive in the annals of mankind. Whether it lasts for years or only for months its effects will be of long duration. The whole world will have to save for nearly a decade to make up for the waste and destruction that are now going on. Demands for capital will come from every civilized nation. Interest rates will be high. Not only is their business cut down for the time being, but the railroads will be in no position to compete for the capital which they will need for extensions unless their income is increased. The crisis is obvious. If the Interstate Commerce Commission is not utterly blinded by pride of opinion it will enable the railroads to face it at once.

## The Civil Service Probe.

The State Civil Service Commission has made it evident that its inquiry into the conduct of business by the Municipal Civil Service Commission is more in the nature of an investigation than an examination. Interviews given by members have tended to show that the state body is not in the unprejudiced frame of mind which should be possessed by any official acting in a judicial capacity. Its manifest assumption of the function of prosecutor inevitably has brought down on it the suspicion of acting as a political agent—in short, of being Tammany's means of attack on the local commission, which has effectively severed Tammany's underground entrance to the city treasury by way of the department payrolls.

The state commission's accusation against the local body is that it has unlawfully used its discretion in making certain temporary appointments which should have been made from an eligible list. This was one act out of hundreds. The facts are not all before the public, so it is not at this time necessary to discuss it. But it is necessary, and helpful to an understanding of the situation, to recall that the State Civil Service Commission itself resists under charges of having broken the letter and spirit of the law. These charges were presented to Governor Glynn last year by the Civil Service Reform Association, backed up by detailed information regarding numerous instances of this alleged lawbreaking. The only answer the state commission ever made—admitting the flagrant cases cited—was that it had used its discretion and deemed these acts within the law. If, under those circumstances, it finds itself unable to make any necessary allowance for exercise of discretion by the local commission, its present operations cannot fail to be attributed to political zeal rather than zeal for the public.

## The Conning Tower

## INTEGER VITTLES: THE WOLF SPEAKS.

I'm breezing through the woods one day—  
And, gee! but I was hungry, Mawruss—  
And spiles a little up the way  
This poet Horace.

"Ah-ba!" says I. "Here's where I feed."  
I hid behind a tree and waited.  
This Horace guy don't show no speed—  
He's easy-gaited.

But then at last he passes by—  
I'm poised, you understand, for springing—  
And then he turns and gets my eye  
And starts in singing.

That saved his life, take it from me—  
Consume the thought that made him do so!  
His verses may be good, but he  
Is no Caruso.

He sang the way a barker speaks;  
He sang how cats at night start yellin';  
He sang the way a huckster shrieks  
His "Wat-er-melon!"

Let Horace, if he will, rejoice  
Because his virtue made me fear him.  
As long as he retains that voice  
I'll not come near him.

MORRIS.

One day last week two extremely personable young women, garbed in 75-piece bathing suits, were observed on the roof of an 8-story apartment building. They were being snap-shot in various poses. Two young men, far less personable, saw them from an apartment window that overlooked the roof. And there, Robert Chambers, is a story to your hand.

We wish somebody with the whimsically acute imagination of Mr. Simon Strunsky, say, lived in a top-story apartment house. There is a highly writable and readable essay to be done on "The Apartment House Roofs of New York."

Business is business.  
War is hell.  
War is business.  
And there you are.

## THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPPY.

September 15.—Up and with R. Warwick the playactor to the courts, and again trounced him 3 sets, poor wretch. Yet ever he doth declare he playeth badly, or is not in his full vigour. Thence to J. Burgess the dentist's, and he pained me not at all, and seemeth in good health, but is perplexed over the pronunciation of the names of towns that appear in the war news, as who, pray, is not? All evening at the office, labouring till midnight, whence home, and found there a gift of a collar-box from B. Pemberton, who heard me bewail my ineptitude at packing collars.

16.—To luncheon with Mistress Edna Ferber, and we talked of many things, and I know few persons I had liefer be with. Thence by train to Williams Bridge, with L. Graves and S. Martin and E. Frothingham and we played at doubles, with great sport and amusement, and then L. Graves took me to a Greek inn for dinner, very good, too, and I do not fear the Greeks bringing dishes of provender, whatever Virgil the poet saith. To my office, and did my stint, which seemeth no labour at all these days of beautiful weather.

"It is enough to say that I am out of baseball for all time," said Frank Chance. We print this merely for the pleasure of reprinting it in December, when "Chance P. turns to Managership."

## THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' TRAITS.

[From the Tribune.]  
According to one belief the Italian government is only awaiting the resignation of Foreign Minister San Giuliano, who besides being a partisan of the Triple Alliance, also is ill.

We hear that a crowd of young folks resorting to Lake Charnozogorogomachnagagagag, Chaubunagumagang, Webster, Mass., are having a lot of fun over the mispronunciations of Liège.

## A Child's Garden of War Verses.

Before the war with Germany,  
All France was quiet as could be,  
From borderland to shore.

But now, with sabre, Zep and Krupp,  
Allies and Germans mix it up;  
And quiet reigns no more.

R. W. H. L.

Add revised literature, in case of German supremacy: "The stately homes of Hesse-Darmstadt, how beautiful they stand!"

We take it that you have gone into secret practice for October 4, the day of prayer for peace in Europe.

## "THE DELAWARE," OR, CONSIDERABLE RIVER.

[Walter C. Rogers in the Trenton State Gazette.]  
It rises up in the Empire State,  
And flows down to the Delaware Bay.  
The Keystone State it separates  
From historic old N. J.

'Tis the good old river,  
That was covered by Washington,  
When he surprised the Hessian infantry,  
And the Battle of Trenton won.  
New Jersey's sons and daughters,  
With Pennsylvania's girls and boys,  
Find bathing in its waters  
One of vacation's greatest joys.

And you who have older grown,  
Methinks you, too, remember,  
The fun you have often known,  
Swimming in it together.  
I know you cannot show to me,  
On this broad earth anywhere,  
A river like our River D.,  
Like our fair Delaware.

Near to the shores we were born,  
Oh, winding Delaware;  
'Twas here we first saw the morn—  
First took a breath of air,  
And while you quietly flow  
On to the deep blue sea,  
While to the deep ocean you go,  
'These words we send after thee:  
Flow on, noble Delaware stream;  
Flow on through the ages to come—  
'Till this world shall be but a past dream,  
And we all shall be gathered home.

Nor does Germany, if the war dispatches are to be believed, appear to be cracking under the strain.

Still, we have yet to see a Party Box with the girl's initials on it; or with an artificial flower stuck in the handle.

There's just a chance that it may rain to-morrow.

## AND YET—

Here at the last line, the ultimate tether,  
We pause to remark this is glorious weather.  
F. P. A.

## ORDERS FROM THE CHIEF.



—You gotta hold Albany, or I have to fall back on 14th st.  
D'you get me?

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

## UNITE ON HIMMAN

The Moral of the Maine Election as It Applies Here.

Sir: I have been much interested in comparing the different conclusions arrived at by the press about the Maine election. I think The Tribune hit the nail on the head. The Republican party must divorce itself from its former ultra-conservatism and reactionary spirit of bossism or suffer an irretrievable defeat in the fall election. It would seem not only expedient but a step in the direction of cleaner, more efficient politics to reunite the Republicans and Progressives by a compromise that would leave the honor of both parties unimpaired. Mr. Himman would seem the most logical man to accomplish that end. Why hand the prize on a silver platter to Mr. Murphy and his cohorts, when under the leadership of Mr. Himman the Republicans could at least put up a grand battle? I am most hopeful for the outcome of The Tribune's praiseworthy campaign for Mr. Himman.

JOHN B. PHILLIPS, JR.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 16, 1914.

## MILITARISM AND ITS COST

Figures to Show That Germany Spends Less than France.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: So many correspondents have stated that Germany is in the hands of militarism that a great many of your readers have probably gained the impression that Germany is spending considerably more for military purposes than the other nations. The facts, however, are that France as well as Russia has spent more money, and that England has expended only about 2 per cent less than Germany for these purposes. The War Gazetteer, issued by "The New York Evening Post," gives the following figures for expenditures for army and navy during 1913-1914: Russia, \$511,000,000; France, \$392,000,000; Germany, \$380,000,000; England, \$372,000,000; and Austria, \$155,000,000.

R. W. SCOTT.

New York, Sept. 15, 1914.

## THE HORSE OF TROY

Does the Yellow Peril Lie Concealed in German Disaster?

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: The ancient Trojans greeted with joy the entrance of the giant horse that was to seal their doom. Americans rejoice at Germany's apparent defeat. "No," they say, "it is the defeat of the Kaiser—militarism—that we rejoice in." Militarism and what the Kaiser stands for have made Germany great, and with his fall Germany falls. And with Germany's fall stalks into our national life the spectre of the yellow peril; not a remote possibility or a theory, but an issue to be fought out whenever it suits the opportunism of the little giant of the Pacific, the little giant with a militarism more effective even than the Prussians', because backed by a greater racial and religious spirit. The Trojans welcomed with joy the instrument of their undoing. They were no more blind than we in welcoming the fall of Germany. This militarism that we desire destroyed has been the one defence that has stood between Western civilization and Slav misrule, and would have stood against Mongol aggression—a defence immensely powerful, but perhaps not strong enough to accomplish a miracle, to repel its logical enemies and at the same time its logical friends, friends turned enemies by a

## PARIS APPEALS TO AMERICAN RELIEF

Problem in Feeding 80,000 People One Simple Meal a Day.

Two more funds for the relief of war victims in Europe were announced yesterday. One is for the relief of French and Belgian women and children, organized by Frederick H. Allen, of the law firm of Allen & Cammann, 63 Wall st. The other is organized by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 155 Fifth av.

Mr. Allen has just returned from a month's work on the committee which cared for Americans stranded in Paris. He was asked by the Paris Comité de Secours National and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris to enlist the aid of the American people in the work of relieving the starving and destitute in Paris.

"Long lines of refugees from the devastated districts stagger into Paris every day," said Mr. Allen, yesterday, "and Paris must give them food, clothing and shelter. The committee plans to give one simple meal a day to eighty thousand persons, at a cost of 6 cents a meal. The great hotels and restaurants are furnishing their kitchens and service free."

The president of the Board of Foreign Missions yesterday issued the following statement: "It is reported that in France two hundred and fifty Protestant pastors have shouldered their rifles. Nearly all the Methodist preachers in Germany are bearing arms. The churches are disorganized, and Methodist communities are torn and impoverished."

The American Red Cross announced yesterday gifts amounting to \$8,767.54. "Friends" in Norfolk, Conn., sent \$1,459.92, and an entertainment at Deal, N. J., furnished \$1,252.47. The total amount received by Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Board of the Red Cross, is now \$131,875.05. The Hudson River Chapter of the Red Cross has raised \$956.25, of which \$125 came from the proceeds of a musical given by Mrs. Herbert Frazier and Mrs. Seymour at Garrison, N. Y.

The British Imperial Club will hold a mass meeting this evening at 108 East 30th st. to discuss plans for increasing the relief work of the club. A "treasure sale" is to be held in the near future. Any one having any jewelry or valuable silver or art objects is invited to contribute to the treasure chest.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and other members of a committee being organized in New York told President Wilson they were preparing to act as a neutral clearing house for organizations being formed throughout the country to assist war sufferers. They asked for his consent before taking further steps. The President approved of the movement.

## CALLS HER SON TO WAR

Mrs. Patrick Campbell Cables "England Needs You; Come."

The announcement that Allen Campbell, son of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, who recently married George Cornwallis-West, sailed on the Celtic from New York to join a British regiment at the front, becomes more interesting in the fact, revealed in the offices of the Lieber Company yesterday, that Mrs. Patrick Campbell herself cabled her son to leave for England at once. The cable was peremptory and characteristic. It read: "Come at once. England needs you. Take first boat." Young Mr. Campbell received the message from his mother only the day before he obtained passage on the Celtic.

## WOMEN TO GREET MME. VANDERVELDE

Assert Welcome to Belgian Minister's Wife No Neutrality Violation.

Mme. Lalla Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, will arrive here to-morrow on the Celtic. Her visit is for the purpose of awakening the sympathies of American women for the suffering of Belgian women and children.

She will be given a welcome to this country by a large number of prominent women of the city who held a meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. Elmer Black to arrange a programme of entertainment. Mrs. Rose Foster Stokes, Miss Rose Young and Mrs. Marie Jennie Howe were named as a committee to meet Mme. Vandervelde at the pier and escort her to her hotel.

In the afternoon Mrs. Black will offer the hospitality of her home to Mme. Vandervelde and the American women who wish to meet her.

Many of those present yesterday expressed a fear that any hospitality they might show the Belgian lady would be construed as a violation of neutrality. Mrs. Henry Villard was one who declined to meet Mme. Vandervelde at the pier for this reason, though she said she would be glad to meet her socially at Mrs. Black's in the afternoon. Mrs. Villard was decided after much anxious deliberation that the affair would be classed as semi-social and that the women who greeted Mme. Vandervelde would do so with the understanding that they were only offering such courtesy as would be due a woman of her position.

## STOCK TAX PROTESTED

Consolidated Brokers Call War Measure Double Taxation.

Action was taken yesterday by the legislative committee of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, because of the possibility that the proposed war revenue tax bill would involve a feature of "double taxation" so far as Wall Street is concerned.

The committee, consisting of W. L. Webster, F. A. Farnsworth, W. E. Marsh, C. C. Perrell and M. E. Aggero, president of the exchange, authorized the transmission of a letter to Representative Oscar W. Underwood, who is drafting the war tax bill, pointing out that the proposed law imposing a stamp tax of two cents per share on stock transfers or sales, in addition to the tax on the stock itself, would mean double taxation, and would be most disastrous to the business of New York City.

## Last Subway Tube in River

The last section of the Harlem River tubes for the new Lexington av. subway was sunk yesterday morning in the Harlem River at Lexington av. The tube, which was 200 feet long, weighed 600 tons. It was lowered into a trench seven feet below the riverbed. More than a thousand men, including Borough President Marks and Mathewson, witnessed the work.